

Wisconsin Architect



We Have Met The Enemy... And They Are Us!

By Eric Englund

There appears to be a generally accepted consensus within the architectural profession that the profession suffers from lack of adequate compensation for the services provided. "People don't understand what we do." "People think that all we do is draw blue lines on white paper." "Owners think that they can competitively bid for architectural services, but don't understand that in choosing architects on the basis of low bid they (the owner) might be comparing apples and oranges." These comments are reflective of how the profession views itself and the public's perception of architecture.

While admittedly there is room for substantial public education regarding the scope, ability and competence of professional architects... perhaps architecture's greatest enemy is itself.

Consider the following situation as reported recently in *The Milwaukee Journal*. A Library Board had recommended that Firm A be hired because of its previous expertise in building libraries and obtaining federal funds. The firm had quoted a reported fee of 7% of the actual costs of the building, which fee included the costs of hiring a library consultant. Firm A was to be paid \$7,500 to prepare a grant application.

According to *The Milwaukee Journal* Firm B appeared and "bid" 5% of the actual cost of the building. Their "bid" included the costs of preparing the necessary grant application but did not include a consultant's fee. Apparently when Firm B recognized that the Library Board was recommending Firm A, Firm B changed its "bid" to include the cost of the consultant within its 5% "bid".

And then... came Firm C. Learning of the interest of the Library Board in pursuing the project, Firm C submitted an unsolicited bid of 5.2%

which included the cost of a library consultant. Firm C further sweetened the pot by indicating that they would charge the city **nothing** for filing for the federal grant **even if the city did not proceed with the project.**

Now to this non-architect who read the article in *The Milwaukee Journal*, it appeared that Firm A had negotiated a fair and reasonable fee with the Library Board. The city had allocated \$2,500 for payment to Firm A in connection with its grant application and was considering spending an additional \$5,000 to cover more detailed plans to be submitted with the grant application. Apparently firms B and C smelled a commission... and in their exuberance started making substantial concessions as to their fees. Firm C not only substantially reduced their fees, but reportedly indicated that the city would have **no** cost for preparing and filing the grant application if the city did not proceed with the project.

Frankly, the WSA can bust its "back" attempting to educate the general public on the quality, competence, and professionalism of architecture, but this kind of a situation appears to substantially negate any such efforts.

Take off your architect's hat for a minute and reflect on this chronology of events. If you were reading a newspaper article about these events or sitting on the Library

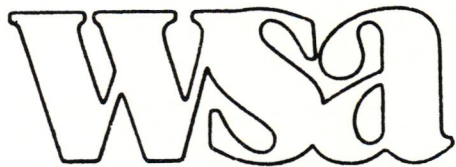
THE ETHICS WAR



Board, wouldn't you get the impression that the "profession" of architecture is demanding bidding for professional services? Wouldn't you get the impression that architects come cheap? Wouldn't you get the impression that architectural fees are artificially high since one firm can quote a fee which is over 1/3 less than another firm? Wouldn't you get the impression that architects are high rollers since one firm was apparently willing to underwrite an estimated \$7,500 in costs associated with the grant application if the city, for whatever reason, did not proceed with construction? (This \$7,500 gamble was on a project with a projected construction budget of \$616,000)

If we can't get our own house in order... it's futile to go out and portray to the public a position which is not reflective in industry standards.

Yes, marketing is an integral aspect of the practice of architecture in the 80's. Yes, there is significant competition in the marketplace between architectural firms to seek commission. Yes, there is no one generally accepted method of choosing an architect for a commission. But none of these "yeses" provides a justification for this kind of conduct. If you think it does... your thoughts, comments and observations are important. Direct them to any member of the WSA Board of Directors or me personally.
wisconsin architect/november 1983



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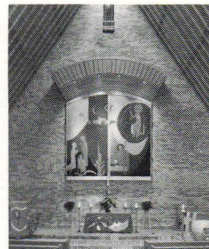
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

We Have Met The Enemy . . . And They Are Us	2
Religious Architecture	4
Planning Ahead In The Architect/Client Relationship	15
Society News	18
On The Boards	21



COVER CREDIT:
Bethesda Lutheran Home
Watertown, Wisconsin
Skot Weidemann, photographer

Religious Architecture

ARCHITECT

The Durrant Group Inc.
Madison, Wisconsin

ASSOCIATE ARCHITECTS

Sovik Mathre Sathrum Quanbeck
Northfield, Minnesota

PROJECT

Schujahn Memorial Chapel of the Good Shepherd and Spiritual Life Center
Bethesda Lutheran Home
Watertown, Wisconsin

OWNER

Bethesda Lutheran Home
Watertown, Wisconsin

PHOTOGRAPHER

Skot Weidemann

The complex surrounding this Chapel and Spiritual Life Center is home for 550 mentally retarded and physically handicapped individuals. Recent expansion saw the Home's residential facilities moving away from and consequently outgrowing its original Chapel. Affiliated with the Lutheran Church, worship and spiritual growth are basic to the Home's philosophy of care.

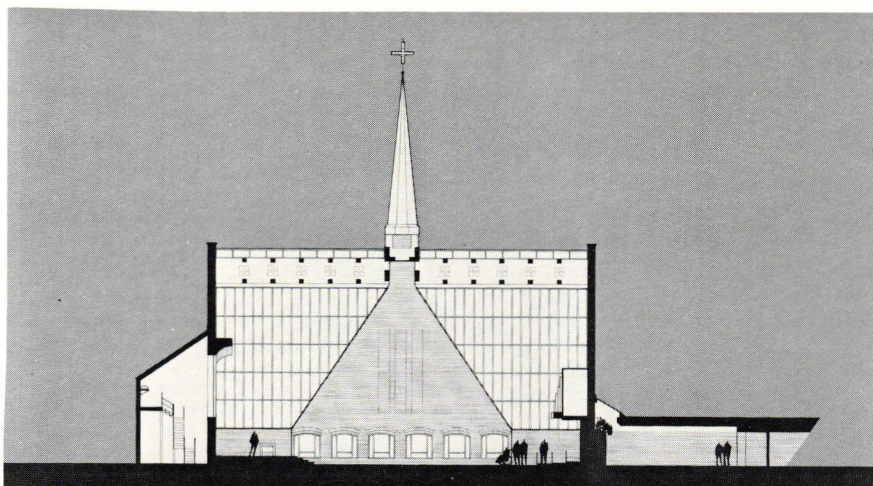
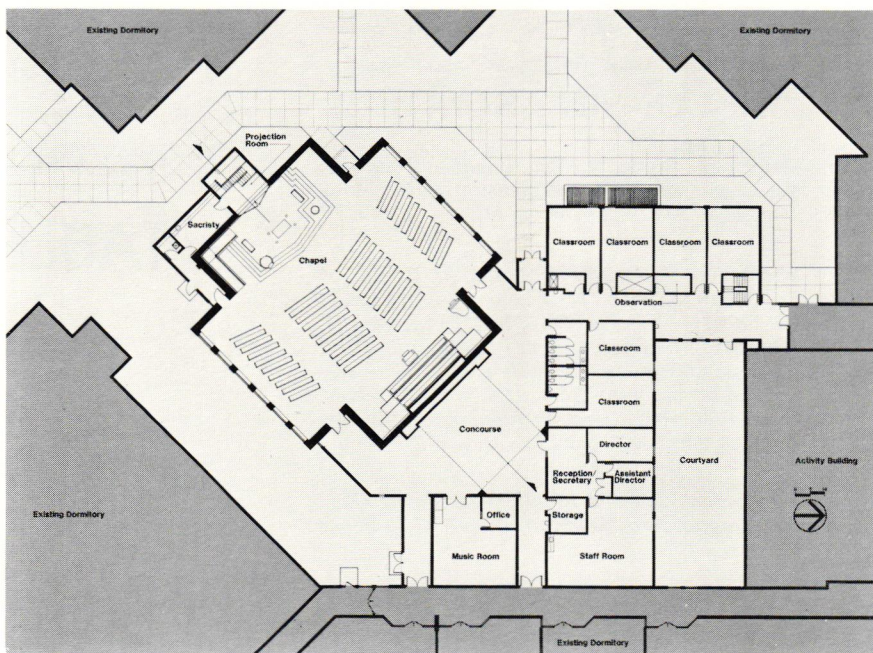
The principal space needed was a chapel with seating for 350 ambulatory and nonambulatory residents. Additional space requirements included an ample concourse, classrooms, and offices.

The plan places the chapel furthest from existing structures and allows the supporting rooms with a lower roof to make the link.

The significance of the design lies in the way it addresses the special needs of the mentally retarded and physically handicapped.

An abundance of artwork and stained glass communicates the Gospel and enhances the spirit of the project.

The physically handicapped have full accessibility to the Chapel. Extra wide aisles in the Greek cross plan allow an even distribution of the non-ambulatory rather than segregating them. Ramps lead to the raised altar and choir areas so that all may participate in the services.





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Religious Architecture

ARCHITECT

Glenn F. Groth, AIA, Architect
Oceanside, California

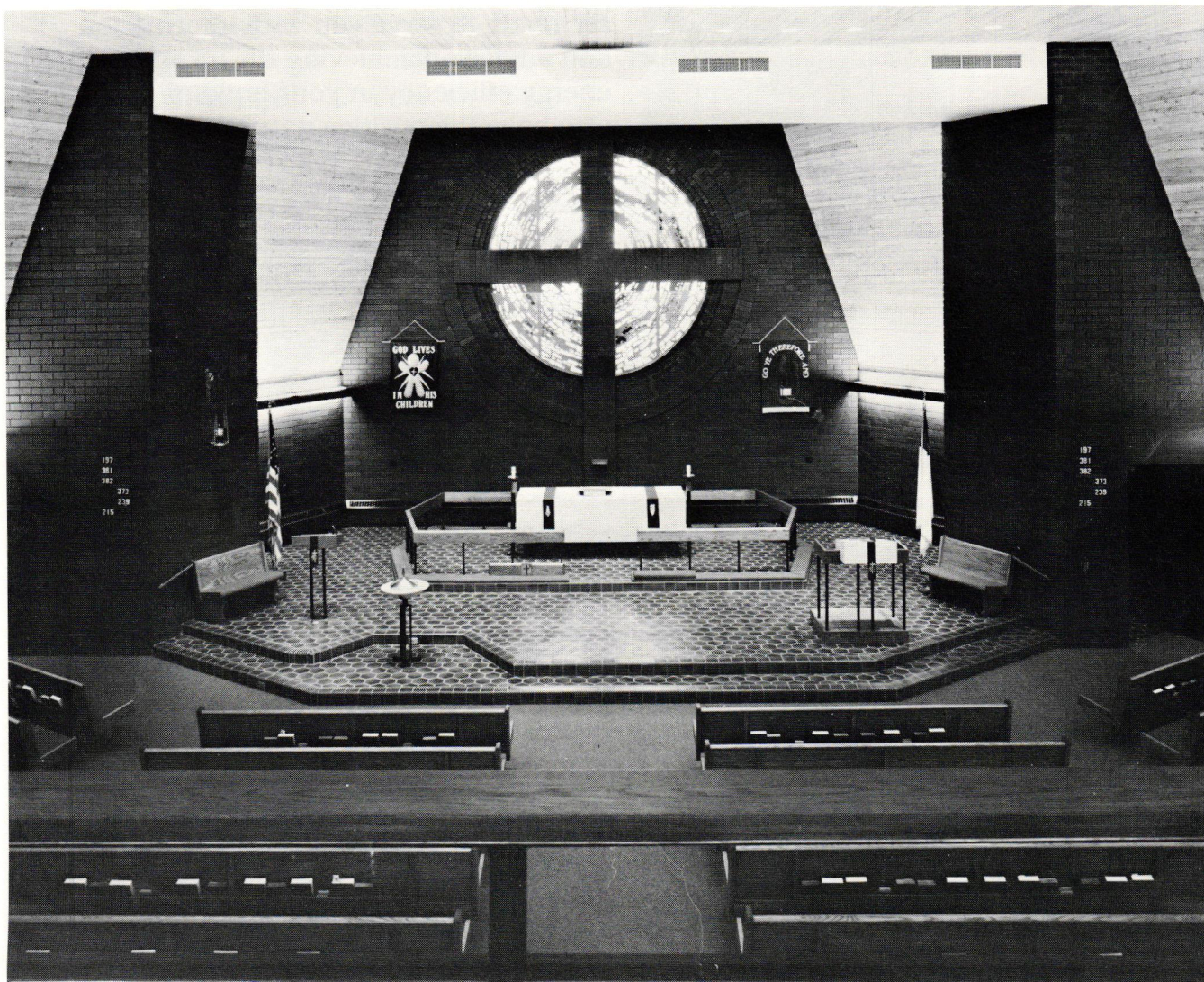
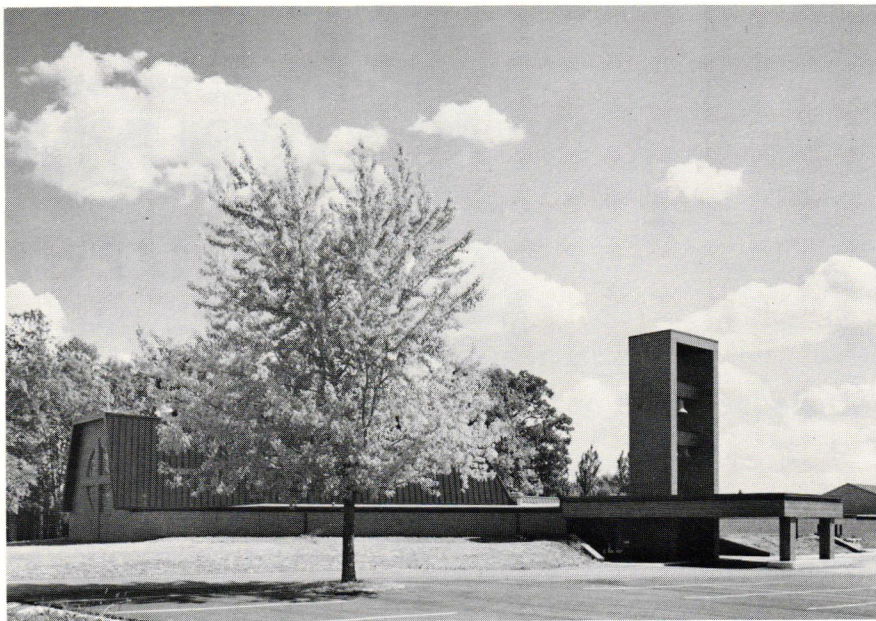
PROJECT

Immanuel Lutheran Church
Brookfield, Wisconsin

PHOTOGRAPHER

Uel Ramey, AIA

Earth bermed exterior walls and passive solar heating of the 450 seat nave enhance the energy-saving features of this church. Interior finishes of the nave include vaulted wood ceilings, rich brown face brick walls, brown tweed carpet floors, and earthtone quarry tile for the chancel floor. The font, pulpit, and lectern are removable so the chancel can be used as a stage by the Christian Day School children. The altar, of native limestone, is permanently fixed. Accent colors are white and red. The building is zoned for activities of worship, fellowship, education, and administration. Other areas have painted gyp board walls, brown carpeted floors, and acoustic tile ceilings.



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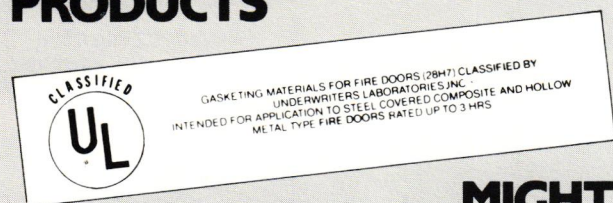
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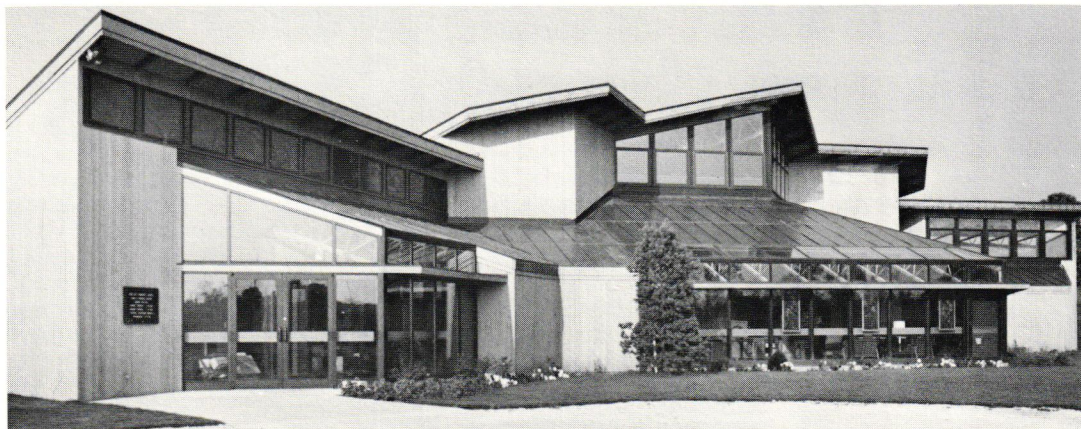
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Religious Architecture

ARCHITECT OR FIRM

William Wenzler and Associates -
Architects, Inc.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

PROJECT

New Life Center
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

OWNER

New Life Community Church

GENERAL CONTRACTOR

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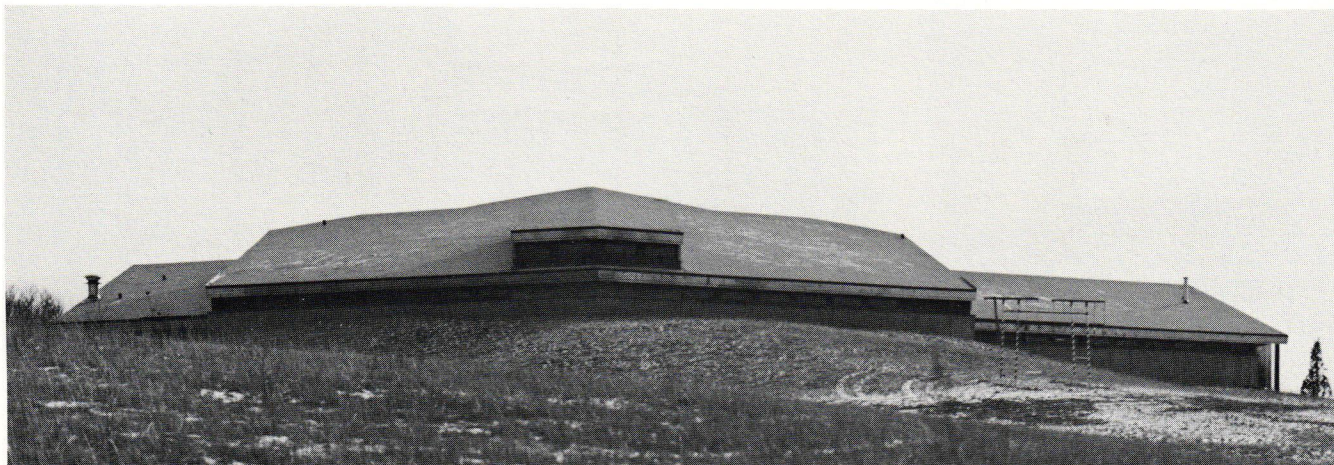
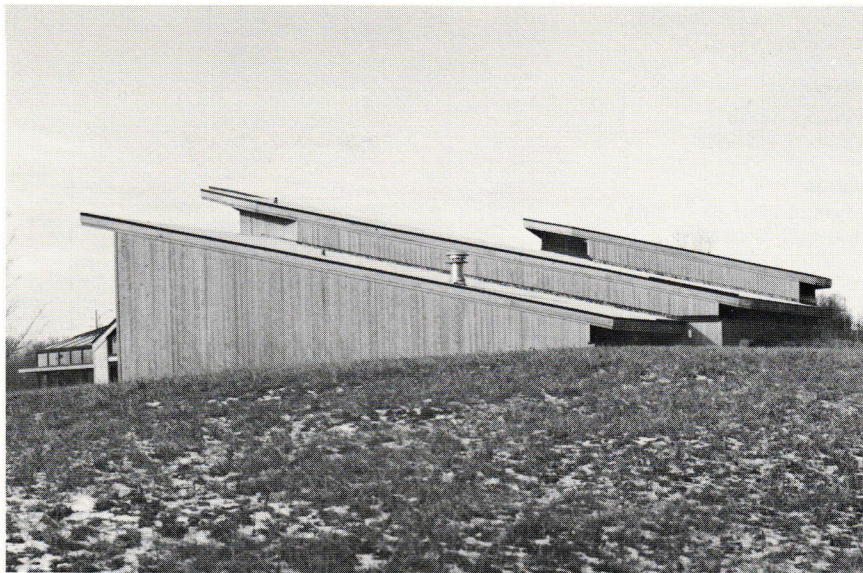
PHOTOGRAPHER

Studio 37

An exciting and unique structure was desired to house a worship and meeting space needed for the client. It was hoped that the building would stand out and be noticed. Functionally, the client required a flexible meeting area, space for its offices and pastor, and the possibility of adding a Sunday School classroom area, gymnasium, and a 2,000 seat auditorium.

The client chose a site on the Northwest side of Milwaukee with enough acreage to allow for future expansion and other building projects. The church building is nestled into this site, spreading its arms to the South while shielding itself from the cold winter winds. With the office and pastor's area clustered on one side, the future wing of classrooms on the other, the multi-purpose/worship space is located at the heart of the building. All of the seating and the chancel platform are movable, providing an extremely flexible worship, meeting, fellowship, or performance space.

The building's structure remains exposed, expressing an honesty that is complimented by the use of materials throughout the building finished in their natural state. Generous amounts of glass on the south-facing foyer and corridor create sunny atmosphere, in addition to utilizing the sun's energy to supply a large percentage of the church's winter heating needs, all year around natural lighting, and summer ventilation. This south-facing glass, in combination with the angular design, gives the building a faceted, gem-like appearance.



Religious Architecture

ARCHITECT

Shepherd Legan Aldrian
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

PROJECT

Province House
Delafield, Wisconsin

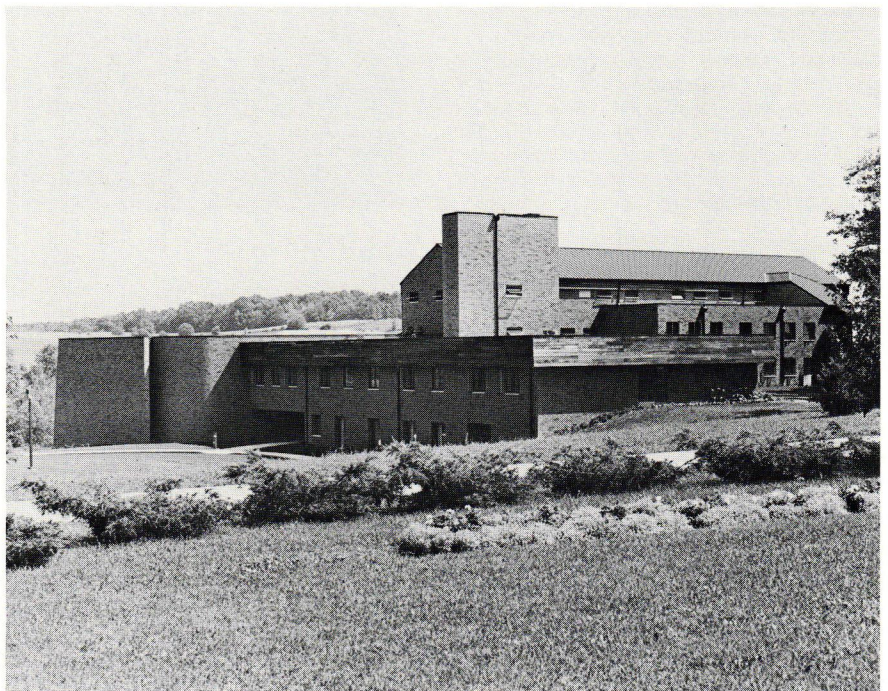
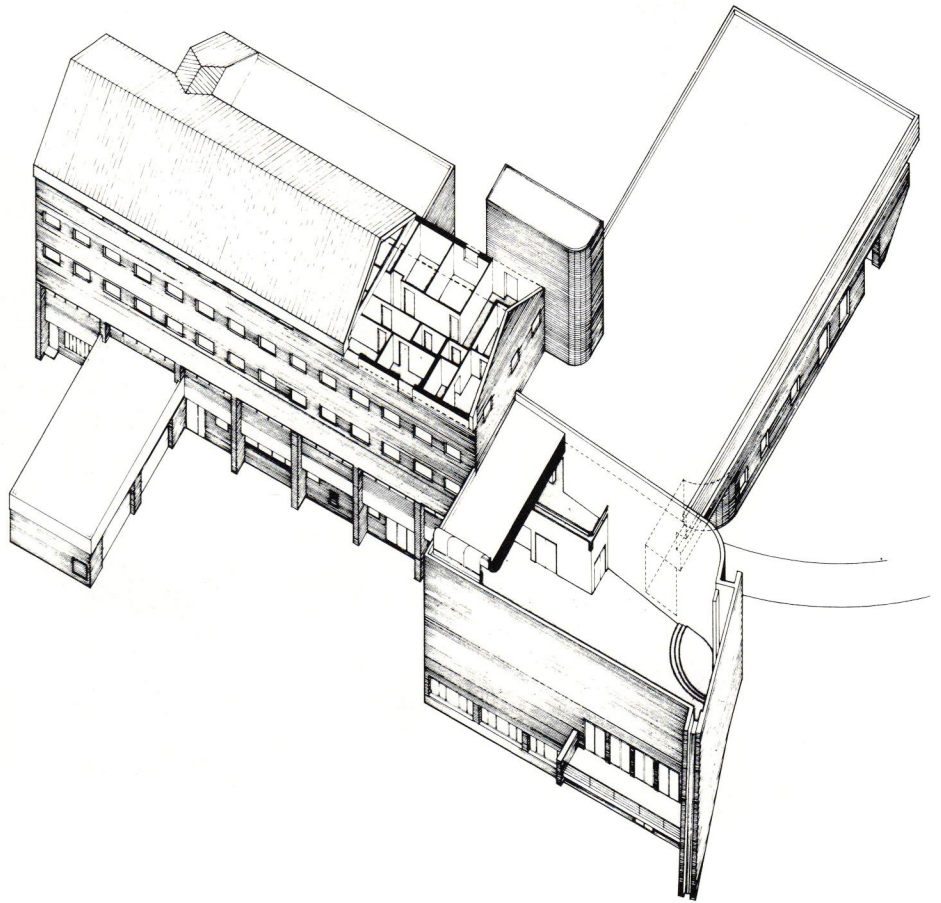
OWNER

Schoenstatt Sisters of Mary
Delafield, Wisconsin

The building was located directly below the Founder's House and is recessed into the hillside. Most of the level land not utilized by the Institute is leased for farming, providing additional income. Setting the complex into the hillside resulted in an energy conserving design - functions are stacked to minimize heat loss through the roof and the exterior wall is minimized by allowing only two exposed walls at the lowest level. Two light wells/greenhouses on the south side admit light to the second and third level corridors.

The lowest level houses the support facilities: kitchen, dining, laundry and maintenance areas. The second level contains administrative spaces, chapel and guest facilities. Since security for the dormitory room windows was a consideration, the third level is arranged so that the nursing wing has an on-grade entrance while the sleeping room windows are located toward the five story side and are a minimum of two levels above grade. The remaining two levels of dormitory rooms are stacked above the third level dormitory.

Of major importance was the selection of building materials and mechanical systems. The Sisters are responsible for all routine building maintenance, so materials were chosen for their durability: brick exterior walls, standing seam metal roof, horizontal redwood fascia and steel stud/thin coat plaster interior partitions. Low maintenance and low operating costs were paramount.



Religious Architecture

ARCHITECT

BHS Architects, Inc.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

PROJECT

Beth El Ner Tamid Synagogue
Mequon, Wisconsin

OWNER

Congregation Beth El

PROGRAM

Provide within a much smaller new structure, all the spaces of the previous temple. Owner emphasized a desire to have the full congregation be as close to the bema (raised altar) as possible (during high holidays). Both the community hall and sanctuary should function together for these occasions.

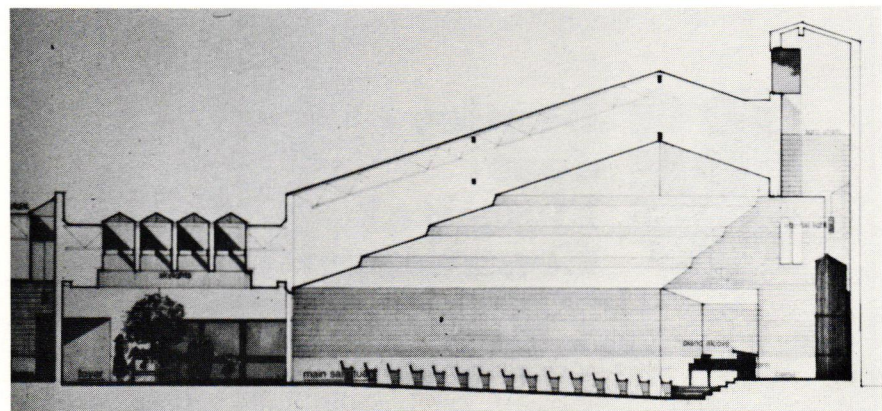
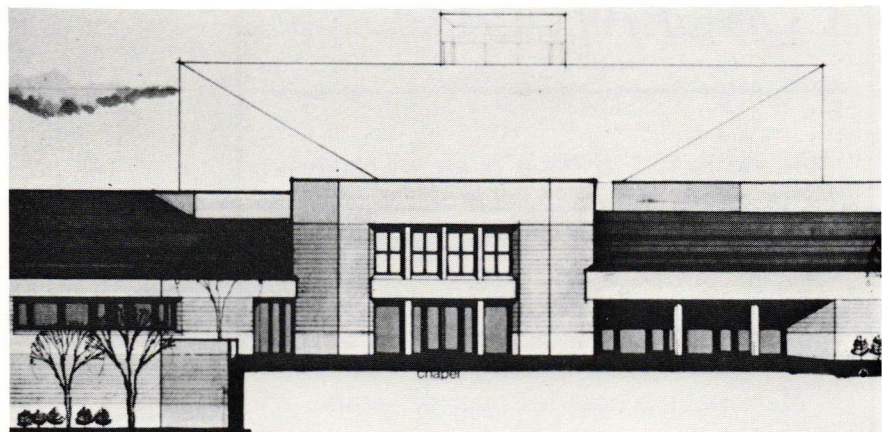
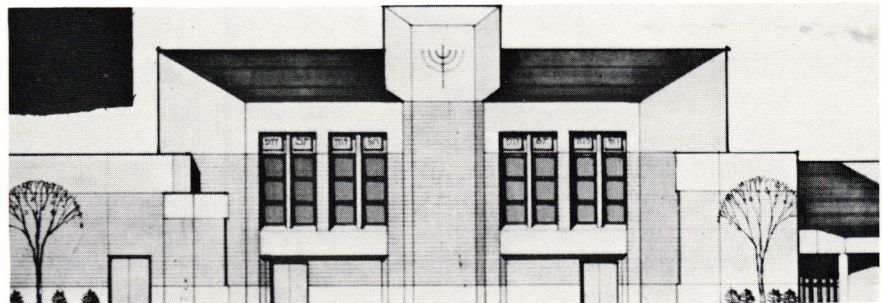
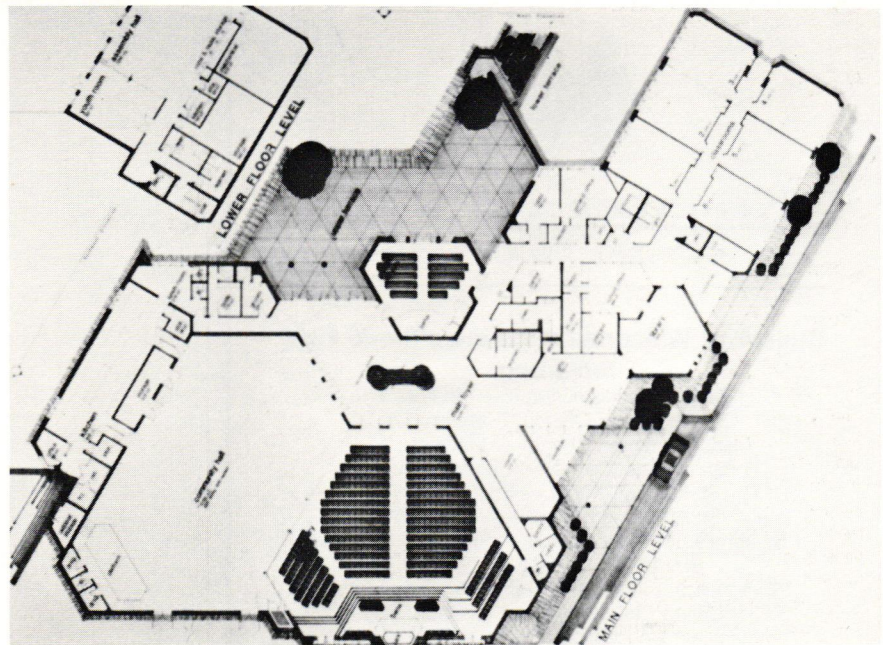
RESPONSE

Given a maximum size of 32,000 s.f. to fulfill the requirements of the previous 51,000 s.f. sanctuary, required that many of the spaces included in the design be separated by operable dividing walls. These walls give each space they divide, a dual function.

The strong-angular form of the building centers around the main sanctuary where members of the congregation are seated around the projected bema. The community hall, when open to the main sanctuary, brings the expanded congregation within 90 feet of the bema.

The focal point in the main sanctuary is an ark which stands 18 feet high in an alcove with clerestories above. Stained glass taken from the original sanctuary flanks the ark on both sides.

To capture a textural stone-like appearance reminiscent of the sanctuaries built in Israel thousands of years ago. Colored split face concrete block was chosen as an exterior and interior material. To highlight this material and emphasize a horizontal quality, polished block was used as a base and cap on the perimeter of both the interior and exterior walls. The project now under construction is scheduled to be complete in February, 1984.





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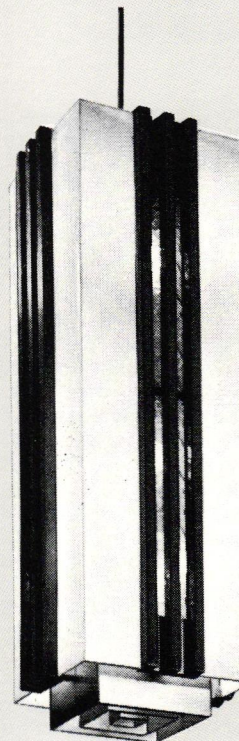
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Religious Architecture

ARCHITECT

William Wenzler and Associates -
Architects, Inc.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

PROJECT

Central United Methodist Church
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

OWNER

Central United Methodist Church
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

PHOTOGRAPHER

Studio 37
Shorewood, Wisconsin

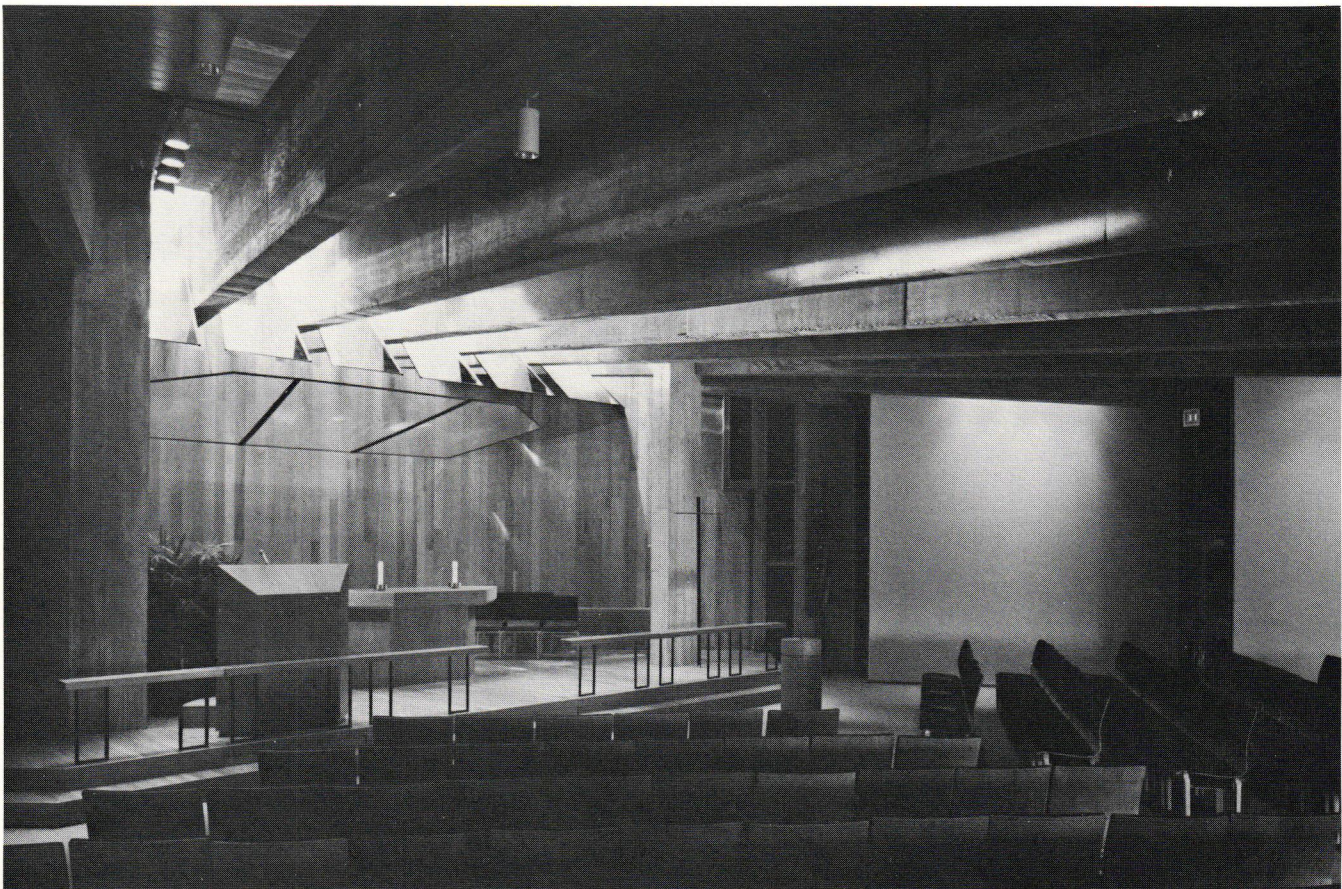
This church structure is a reflection of the congregation's attitude that all buildings constructed today should fit within our world energy budget. It is this client's opinion that their new church structure can be an example of the type of architecture that they believe is necessary for the present day and the future.

The site for the church building is sloped gently to the south, with the main street on the north edge of the site and a collector street on the east edge. The building was designed so that it can be covered with earth on the roof and on the larger share of the west, and east sides. This earth cover provides an opportunity, in addition to obvious energy saving advantages, to develop prairie-like landscaping on the roof of the structure and partially on the sides.



A large bell tower was designed on the north end of the building to capture daylight, which is then reflected into the main worship space. The south face of this bell tower is glazed to allow passive solar energy to be collected for heating in the winter and to provide a thermal chimney for ventilation in the summer. The solar energy that enters through the south glass of the narthex is designed to assist in heating.

The entire concept of the building is a reflection of the awareness of the role of the church in demonstrating to the community its understanding of the inter-relatedness of all of life, specifically as it relates to the reduction of energy consumption and the human need for green space in our urban environment.



Religious Architecture

ARCHITECT

Glenn F. Groth, AIA, Architect
Oceanside, CA 92054

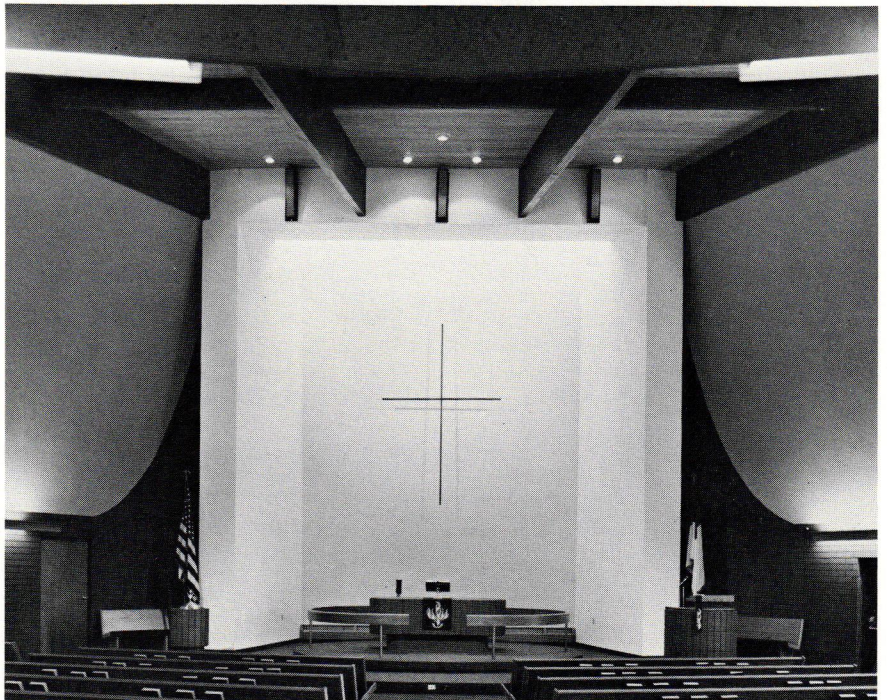
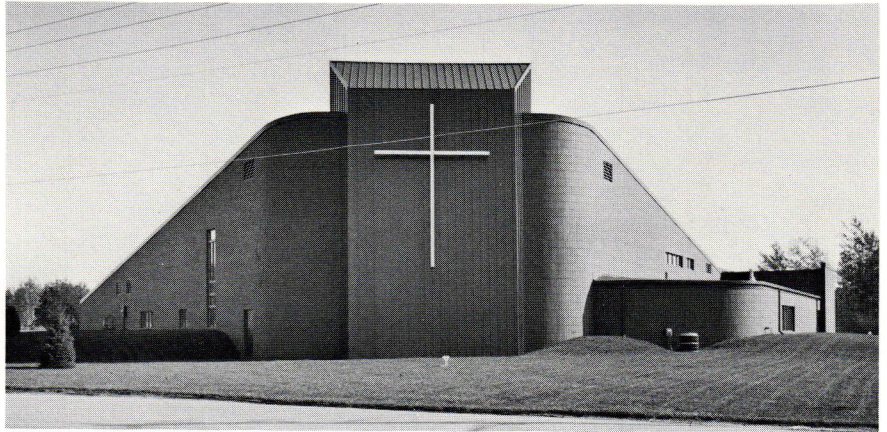
PROJECT

Our Savior's Lutheran Church
Marinette, Wisconsin

PHOTOGRAPHER

Uel Ramey, AIA

On a small, 1.57 acre corner site, the 12,100 sq. ft. building was placed to face the intersection of University Drive and Pierce Ave. to portray a bold religious statement. Rich, dark brown, utility size face brick, black standing seam metal, and earth berming complement the curved and angular walls and swooping roof. The same face brick is used on interior walls and for the altar, pulpit, and font. Dark brown tweed carpet, oak trim, and pews with bright red upholstered seats, earthtone accent colors, and natural rough-sawn cedar plank ceiling complete the sanctuary. The open plan concept allows for multi-activity use of the interior space. The church is entered from the parking lot.



Planning Ahead In The Architect/Client Relationship

by Bob Greenstreet



Robert Greenstreet

Breakdowns in the architect/client relationship are not uncommon; they often result in suspension of payment or further work, and may end in lengthy and expensive legal wrangles. Such disputes are not necessarily caused by incompetence or bad faith on either side. They may stem from basic misunderstandings between the parties as to their respective responsibilities at the outset of the relationship, and could be avoided by more thorough discussion of the project prior to contract formulation.

This process involves not only determining the project requirements more carefully, but includes acquainting the client with details of the design and construction sequence. A carefully prepared agreement and a client forewarned and aware of the procedures and problems involved are likely to reduce the potential for misunderstanding later in the project.

Of course, in cases where the client has previous experience of the construction process, there is probably going to be a greater awareness of the extent of the architect's duties and more accurate expectations as to the project's outcome. Such 'sophisticated' clientele (e.g. public authorities) may even insist on using their own administrative

procedures, such as contract documentation and contractor selection procedures. However, where limited knowledge of building is encountered, there may be a greater tendency for the client to rely more heavily on the architect to ensure satisfactory completion of the scheme. It is here that misunderstanding may arise should subsequent events in the construction process not match the client's expectations.

In order to avoid this, preliminary meetings may be used to fully explore the project. Standard forms of architect/client agreement can be introduced at this stage and used as vehicles of discussion to ensure the client's appreciation of the building process and the architect's role within it. However, there is room for conflict or disagreement in any contractual situation; standard forms, although highly recommended, attempt to provide a broad format to cover a wide range of construction activities. In some cases, this might not be sufficiently explicit or appropriate, and details which appear insignificant may go unnoticed, only to surface problematically later on. Incidents of this kind are numerous, although certain can be highlighted as recurrent or troublesome, and are discussed below.

The commentary is not intended to supply a model answer to each situation, but reflects an attitude towards predictive planning that is recommended between architects and their clients.

How much should the architect be prepared to do?

Where the client is unfamiliar with the procedures involved in the construction process, the architect may be expected to undertake a more commanding role than AIA contract conditions specify. This may mean that decisions or responsibilities normally associated with the client may be taken on by the architect instead. In such broad matters as contractor selection techniques this is unlikely to cause any problems, but undertaking

specific tasks which are outside the architect's basic services (see AIA Documents A201 and B141) may widen the field of potential dispute if they are handled inadequately. If a standard percentage payment method is being used as well, the extra tasks not only increase the liability of the architect, but are technically being undertaken without charge. Examples of such unwise and, indeed, uneconomic, behaviour include stopping work on site (a power previously held but withdrawn in the last edition of the AIA General Conditions) or giving advice on bonding and insurance. In the latter case, certain insurance policies may be revoked following such action, leaving the architect without financial protection in the event of a claim. It should also be remembered that the architect can make no decisions on site that affect contract time or price without the client's prior approval. Changes, with the exception of minor alterations which affect neither time or money (AIA A201.12.4.1.), are the responsibility of the client, and should remain as such.

When should the contract be signed?

It is not unusual for architects to provide a few sketch designs at preliminary meetings with clients prior to any contract being signed. This is not necessarily a bad practice, and is seen by many as a kind of 'fishing' period often necessary to secure clientele. However, the production of excessive amount of free work is economically questionable, and should be kept to a minimum. The discussion of the project at the outset should go beyond basic design requirements to include matters of construction and project administration, stressing the importance of a contract between all relevant parties at the earliest possible time. Should the client appear hesitant to enter an agreement with the architect within a reasonable time (and after a limited amount of work), the future of the relationship should be carefully evaluated. It may be better to lose a potentially troublesome

client rather than risk trouble in the future, although the prevailing state of the economy may make this strategy seem impractical. Some architects charge a consulting fee for all preliminary meetings either at an hourly or fixed rate, although this may be an approach limited to those in heavy demand or with a substantial workload already on hand.

When do you stop 'designing'?

Article 1.1. of the Owner/Architect agreement (AIA Document B.141) describes the schematic design phase duties, which include the production of preliminary designs for the client's information and approval. Although no warranty is given guaranteeing satisfaction, it would seem nevertheless incumbent upon the architect to provide a scheme that fulfills the client's expectations. If the client proves to be difficult to please, the architect may be faced with the prospect of producing a seemingly endless supply of sketch designs not previously budgeted for in the percentage fee allocation recommended by the AIA. Disputes may then erupt should the architect request extra payment and the client refuse, claiming that the work is still part of basic services.

In the event that this situation can be predicted in advance (as, for example, with a particularly demanding client body or a complex or confusing brief), it may be possible to limit the number of sketch designs produced under basic services at the contract formation stage, providing a formula for additional payment if this number is exceeded. This of course would require client agreement, which may not be readily forthcoming, and contract amendment, which should be handled with great care.

Alternatively, a payment structure could be agreed upon to provide an equitable formula for payment for the actual work undertaken, as in the Multiple of Direct Personnel Expense method. Again, this will require client acquiescence at the time of contract formulation. In the event that a standard percentage fee has already been agreed upon, it is unlikely that renegotiation of the architect's fee will find favor

with many clients, and it may be expedient to continue to produce designs until the client's approval is obtained rather than force the issue and risk dispute. Obviously, the ability to foresee and therefore plan for contingencies such as these, although difficult, may help to prevent conflicts or the inconvenience of undertaking excess work without suitable compensation.

What if the scheme is delayed or rejected by governmental authorities?

Where delay occurs in securing necessary approvals, the architect has no obligation to expedite the process. Rather, it should be explained to the client at the beginning of the project the possibilities of delay in certain circumstances that should be taken into consideration. If proposed designs are rejected by zoning or building code officials and the client wishes to appeal or seek a variance, the architect's fees as outlined under Additional Services (B.141, 1.7.20.) should be clarified. In all cases concerning outside forces affecting the project, the client should not be shielded or misled as to the realities of the procedures involved, and should be made fully aware of any likely delays or limitations.

How accurately should the architect anticipate costs in the project?

Towards the completion of each of the first three phases of Basic Services, the architect is obliged to inform the owner of the possible costs that may be incurred. However, a Statement of Probable Construction Cost is all that is required, and accurate cost prediction is not considered to be necessary. Should detailed estimates be required by the owner, they should be provided by appropriate consultants or by the architect as part of Additional Services (B.141, 1.7.9.).

Where only the basic estimate is required, the degree of accuracy of the architect's predictions has been brought into question, and legal action has stemmed from cases where final project costs have substantially differed from those originally projected. In the

cases which have been recorded concerning this issue, it would appear that less than a ten percent deviation between estimated and actual costs may be acceptable, although differences in excess of this may render the architect vulnerable to liability. However, such factors as size of the project and differing decisions made in Courts throughout the country make any generally applicable formulas impossible to recommend. When dealing with questions of cost, the architect should be careful not to raise the client's expectations of a low budget without careful consideration. Should these expectations be later disappointed, a greater chance of conflict between client and architect is likely.

How many site visits are necessary?

The architect working under AIA contract conditions agrees to visit the site 'at intervals appropriate to the stage of construction . . .' (AIA A201, 1.5.4.). Many factors may influence the frequency and duration of these visits, including the nature of the project, the stage of work reached or a special event (e.g. testing), although in total there must be sufficient in number to ensure that the architect has checked that all work conforms to the contract documents.

In cases where subsequent failure of a building has brought the adequacy of inspection into question, the extent to which the architect should be present on the site has been a key factor in determining liability. In brief, it would appear from decided cases that, under Basic Services, the architect should not be expected to provide continuous inspection duties. If adequacy of site visits can be proven on the basis of reasonable professional behaviour, a claim may be successfully defended despite established building failure. There is by no means a reliable measure of such professional behaviour however, and where construction appears to be of a nature which may require close inspection, the client should be advised of the merits of employing either construction management services or an on-site architect (under Additional Services).

When does the relationship with the client end?

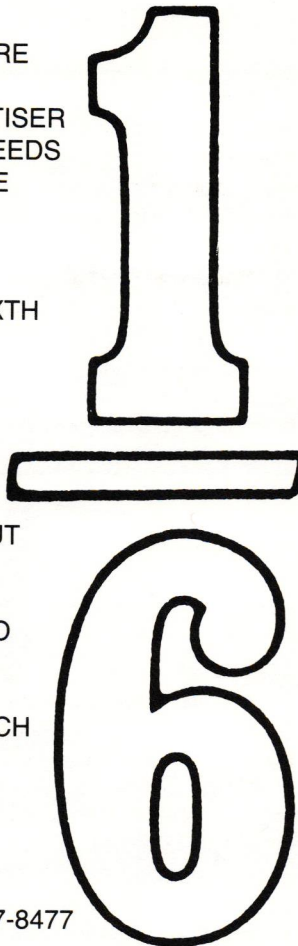
It is not uncommon for the architect to revisit projects after completion to check out any complaints or questions from the owners. This constitutes something of a free service in most cases, although is often undertaken out of professional care or as a public relations function. The number of these visits may vary, and at some point give rise to some reflection on the part of the architect as to the advisability of continued free services.


The number of post-completion visits that an architect may willingly undertake will depend entirely on the nature of the project and the client, although at some stage it may be necessary to require payment for further services, or point out the contractor's responsibilities under warranty. Explanation and discussion of such details at the beginning of the project may help to avoid embarrassing refusals by the architect to undertake more work without payment, and prevent bad feelings after the project has ended.

In conclusion, the potential for misunderstanding or conflict between owner and architect is high, and every effort should be made to foresee and avoid areas of likely dispute at the preliminary meetings. The use of standardized contract documents and their presentation to owners as a means to their 'education' into the realities of the construction process is advisable to ensure their expectations are not falsely raised in terms of time, cost etc. Furthermore, the possibility of misunderstanding in less obvious areas, some of which have been highlighted above, should also be kept in mind while the relationship is being formed. It is rarely possible to plan for all eventualities, but forethought and consideration before the contract is signed may help to forestall or prevent many pitfalls from disrupting the smooth running of the project and the harmony of the architect/client relationship.


Editor's Note - Mr. Greenstreet is on the faculty of UW-M School of Architecture.

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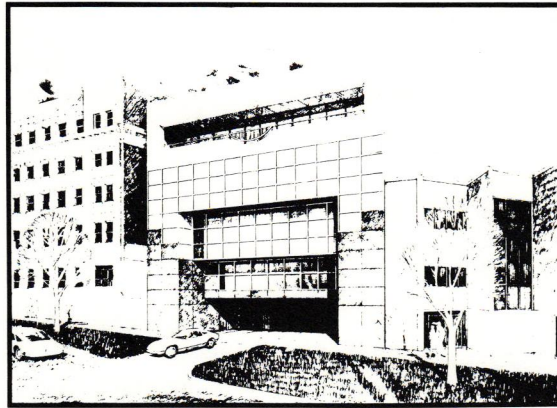
Martinsons/Zeck/Meyer, Inc.
Madison, Wisconsin

PROJECT:

215 West Washington
Madison, Wisconsin

BACKGROUND:

The owner anticipates 215 West Washington to be the first of an upcoming trend in multi-use buildings rejuvenating the downtown Madison area. Located in the downtown financial district, 215



will replace the Madison Business College building which was erected in 1913. The structure combines both luxurious professional office space with top floor residential facilities. Amenities for tenants include covered parking, controlled security access and extensive balconies and roof terrace. The developer/owner strongly believes that the combination office/residential complex will reinforce the trend of business and residential activities return to the downtown. The design reflects the current post-modern trend in architectural expression.

ARCHITECT:

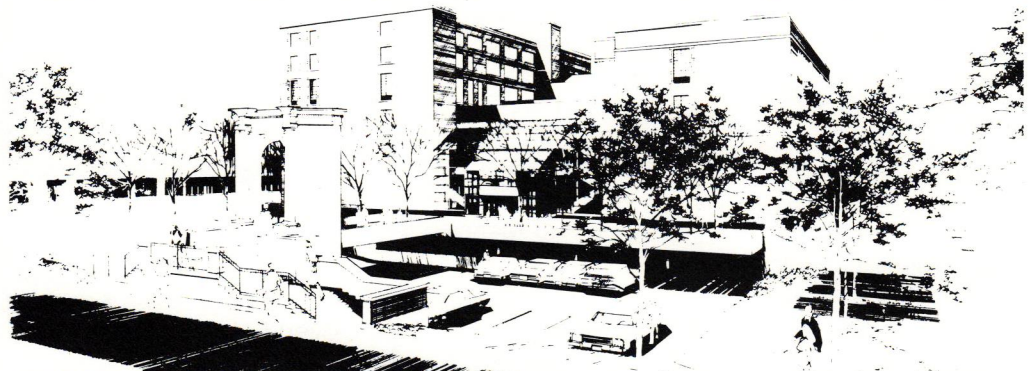
Flad & Associates
Madison, Wisconsin

PROJECT:

Madison Area Technical College
Madison, Wisconsin

BACKGROUND:

Madison Area Technical College is planning completely new, re-structured facilities in Madison. Most of the college's vocational and technical programs will be moved to the new campus at the Truax site, while the downtown campus will be extensively renovated. The new campus will en-



compass approximately 600,000 sq. ft.

Projected cost for the entire

project, including demolition and renovation of the existing downtown facility and construction of the

Truax campus is estimated at \$50 million. Completion is set for mid-1976.

ARCHITECT:

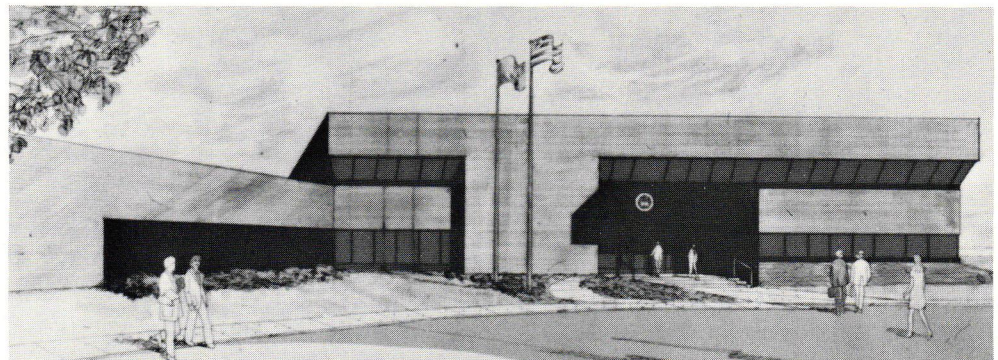
Tavarez & Associates
Madison, Wisconsin

PROJECT:

Milwaukee County Transit
Administration Facility
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

BACKGROUND:

This Administrative Facility is being designed as Headquarters for Milwaukee County Transit System Administrative Functions. The Building consists of three levels. The upper two levels will house the Administrative offices



and the lower level will house central Printing and Computer Facilities. The use of "Passive

Solar Design Concepts" were incorporated in the exterior design of the central employees dining

facility toward the south. Construction documents are presently being completed by the Architect.

ARCHITECT:

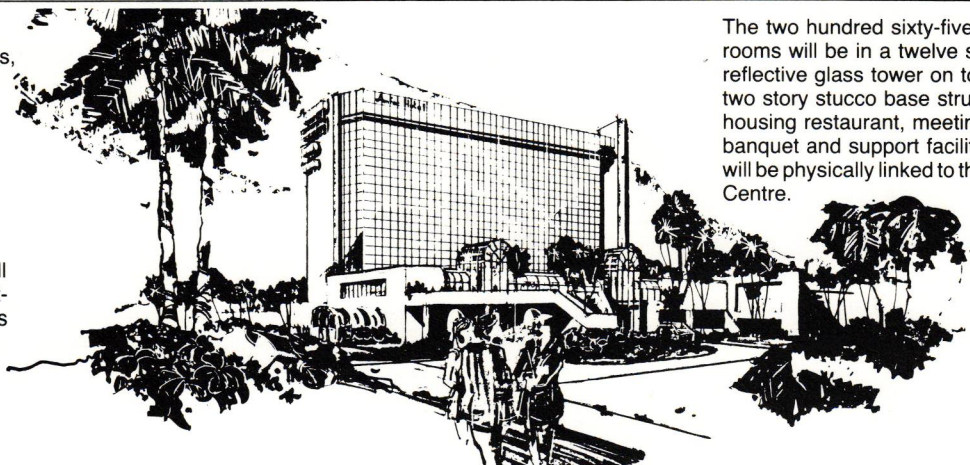
Py-Vavra Architects & Engineers, Inc.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

PROJECT:

Orlando Centroplex Hotel
Orlando, Florida

BACKGROUND:

The Orlando Centroplex Hotel will be a first-class convention/meeting oriented facility to be built as part of the Centroplex complex alongside the Orlando Expo Centre and near the Bob Carr Performing Arts Center and the proposed sports arena.



The two hundred sixty-five hotel rooms will be in a twelve story reflective glass tower on top of a two story stucco base structure housing restaurant, meeting/banquet and support facility that will be physically linked to the Expo Centre.

Society News

WAF REPORT

Recently elected to the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Architects Foundation are Robert Beckley, AIA and Tom Nisbet, AIA. Bob is on the faculty at UWM School of Architecture and Tom is with the Madison office of Flad.

Elected as officers for fiscal year 1983-84 are Leonard Reinke, FAIA, President; Paul Bronson, Vice-President; and John Somerville, AIA, Secretary/Treasurer.

The WAF is in its 29th year of service to architectural education, awareness and scholarship. During those 29 years in excess of \$79,000 in grants have been awarded. During the recently completed fiscal year, the WAF awarded \$8,000 in scholarships and grants to students and architectural clubs. The WAF solicits your tax deductible contribution.

ANOTHER HAPPY MARRIAGE

No it's not what you think . . . it's just the WSA's JOB BANK at work.

As a service to its members, WSA maintains a listing of employees seeking employers . . . and employers seeking employees.

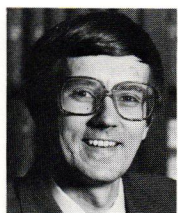
We are pleased to find out that this system is working. To obtain a brochure explaining the system or a form to register (as either a perspective employee or employer) contact Sandra at the WSA office.

A FEW MINUTES WELL SPENT

A WSA member from Milwaukee recently had occasion to be in Madison. Having a few minutes on his hands, he decided to contact his local legislator. He called this legislator . . . was invited to her office . . . and was able to spend a few minutes talking about his observations, problems and concerns.

This kind of contact and follow-up is the key to legislative involvement and victories. Next time you're in Madison . . . call your Assemblyperson or Senator and tell them you're in Madison. If you don't have specific matters to discuss, just tell them you're checking in and hope they will be in touch with you as they have questions or concerns on matters pertaining to architects or the construction industry.

If you don't come to Madison . . . you can still call them. Either call them at their Madison office or catch them when they are home.



Larry Earll

Larry Earll, AIA, has set a standard for all of us to follow. We can do it.

PRO FILE ing . . . YOU

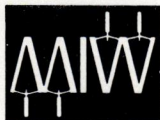
Pro File is the official directory of the AIA. It includes listing of firms, individual AIA members, and other useful information. Historically this resource book has been published "every so often" (about every five years), with the most recent issue being 1983.

Commencing in 1984 the AIA will publish this resource annually. All AIA members will receive cards which should be filled out and returned in order that an appropriate listing can be made.

The WSA maintains a copy of the latest issue of Pro File in the WSA Library. This is available to WSA members for review and check out (in person or by mail). Pro File is also available for purchase from the WSA office. The soft cover edition costs WSA members \$77.50.

For more information contact Sandra at the WSA office.

Masonry Institute of Wisconsin



NORBERT J. HYNEK
Executive Vice President

TO: MEMBERS OF WISCONSIN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

We are pleased to announce that Bishops Grove Condominiums has been selected for "Excellence In Masonry". A representative for Py-Vavra Architects - Engineers, Inc. describes the project as follows:

"Bishops Grove Associates, a Joint Venture of Py-Vavra Development, Inc. and The Foster Group, a client experienced in building design and construction, desired to create a high quality condominium/residential settlement in a native and natural wooded area. The elongated site is bordered along the back of the property by a "greenway" which is dedicated to remain in its natural state. All units open to this greenway. Two small natural lagoons also are located on the site.

The challenge was to create a positive yet comfortable statement related to the native environmental surroundings. A selection of warm, natural materials became an essential criteria early in the design process with a desire to soften geometric forms and relate to human scale. Stone - "Chestnut Boulders", a material of variation in earth-tone colors - was the ideal material to be used here as the feature material.

A combination of the stone with natural cedar facing and wood shingles was ultimately selected. The interfacing of the wood with the stone was accomplished to express a natural evolution of natural materials, to accentuate the beauty and warmth of the stone, and to avoid a heavy massing. The resulting structure, well executed by skilled craftsmen, settles comfortably into its environment. Its acceptance has also been highlighted by the number of early sales and occupancies."

Congratulations to Py-Vavra for "Excellency In Masonry".

Very truly yours,

MASONRY INSTITUTE
OF WISCONSIN, INC.

NORBERT J. HYNEK
Executive Vice President

MEMBERSHIP ACTIONS

PETERSON, DONALD G., was approved for AIA Membership in the Southeastern Wisconsin Chapter.

FLOOD, TIMOTHY P., was approved for Associate Membership in the Southwest Wisconsin Chapter.

GREENSTREET, ROBERT, was approved for Associate Membership in the Southeast Wisconsin Chapter.

CALDWELL, BENJAMIN H., was approved for Associate Membership in the Southwest Wisconsin Chapter.

BRENNAN, PAUL, was approved for Associate Membership in the Southwest Wisconsin Chapter.

A/E SELECTION ADVISORY SERVICE

Ever get involved in marketing for a job and then find out that the job is already "unofficially" committed to another firm? What happens when a city wants to put an addition on their library . . . and six architects live in the city and all want the job? Have you ever dealt with a selection committee made up of individuals who have never worked with an architect before?

Sensing that the above questions are more than just theoretical . . . Architectural Engineering Advisory Services has been established to assist owners in the process of evaluating and selecting architects for forthcoming projects. This consultant service is provided by Judy Flaws of Milwaukee. Based on her past experience working with architectural firms and developers, Judy has determined that there is a market for her service. She suggests that many clients unknowingly set up a competition amongst architects that is counterproductive to their (clients and architects) needs. She suggests that she has the expertise to assist owners in resolving the multiple problems that confront them in the process of selecting an architect.

Judy's efforts provide an interesting possibility for owners to become better educated and aware of the scope and competence of the architectural community they are considering for projects. WSA members who encounter Architectural Engineering Advisory Services during the course of their marketing efforts are encouraged to report their impressions of this activity to the WSA office.

THINK LIABILITY

One of the topics discussed at the 1983 Annual Convention of the Associated General Contractors of America in Atlanta, Georgia was SUING THE ARCHITECT/ENGINEER. The following are examples of cases called to the attention of the assembled contractors which can give rise to claims against architect/engineers for malpractice.

In **Chastain v. Atlanta Gas Light Company**, the excavation subcontractor was performing work on a construction site for the Marietta, Georgia housing authority. In the process of the work, he struck a 12-inch concealed natural gas pipeline belonging to the Atlantic Gas Light Company which caused an explosion. The subcontractor sued, among others, the architect and surveyor of the project whose alleged duty it was to prepare topography information, location of utility lines and easements for the architect and the subsoil engineer, whose duty it was to make a survey and investigation for the purpose of determining all construction problems in connection with soil mechanics. The consulting electrical-mechanical engineer was also sued. The basis of the excavation subcontractor's claim was that the various design professionals were guilty of malpractice in failing to indicate on the drawings or in the specifications the existence of the various utility lines affecting the project. By failing to indicate this information, each of the design professionals had furnished incorrect and improper advice "for safe construction including moving of earth materials in the borrow area in and around the existing 12-inch gas line."

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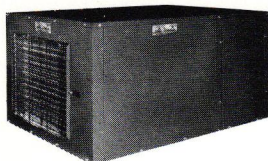
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